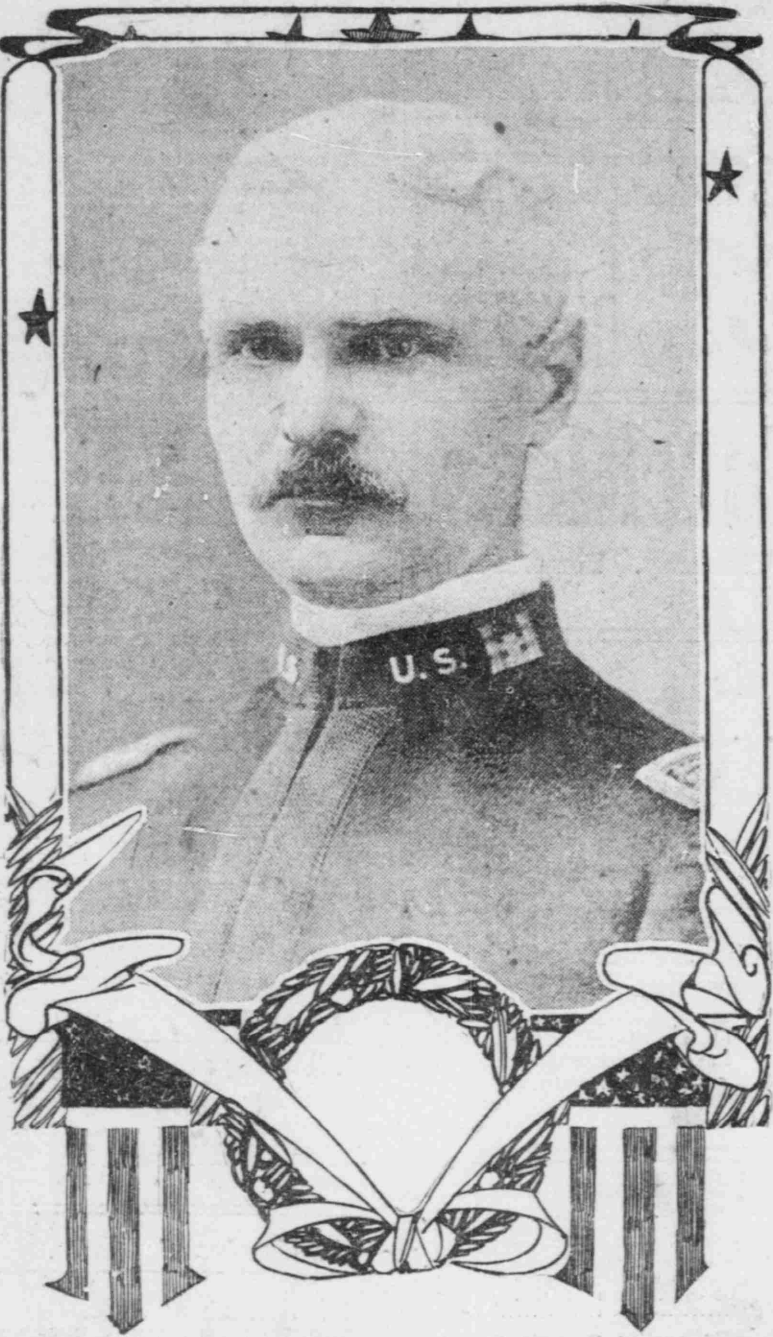


GOETHALS FOR CHAIRMAN OF CANAL COMMISSION?



EXPECT WILKIE TO FIND THIEF IN SUBTREASURY

Secret Service Chief Will Assume Charge of the Search in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Chief Wilkie, of the United States Secret Service, is expected in Chicago tomorrow to assume charge of the search for the man who stole \$173,000 from the subtreasury.

Secretary Shaw, under direct instructions from President Roosevelt, has ordered the summary removal of any official found guilty of negligence.

Deputy Treasurer Bantz has sent a message to Secretary Shaw referring to conditions as serious, in view of the fact that not only has money been stolen, but that the thief may still be in the Government service and within reach of millions more. One of Bantz's first acts was to relieve from duty temporarily the teller from whose cage the \$173,000 disappeared.

Officials Claim The Guilty Ones Cannot Escape

The amount looted from the Chicago subtreasury is definitely placed at \$173,000, as is shown by the count of (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have light to fresh northerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.
9 a. m. 37
12 noon 42
1 p. m. 44

DOWNTOWN TEMPERATURE.
(Registered Affleck's Standard Thermometer.)
9 a. m. 38
12 noon 44
1 p. m. 45

SUN TABLE.
Sun sets today 6:50
Sun rises tomorrow 6:37

TIDE TABLE.
High tide today 7:47 p. m.
Low tide today 2:06 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 8:30 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 2:30 a. m.

HARPERS FERRY, W. Va., Feb. 27.—Both rivers clear.

J. H. Small & Sons, Florists,
Washington and New York—Adv.

NEW ENGINEER GOES AT ONCE TO PANAMA

Bids May Be Asked From Private Contractors for Work.

After figuring for six months or more on having the Panama Canal built by contract, the announcement by the President that all the bids had been rejected was a veritable bomb explosion in Government and contracting circles. The succeeding announcement that army engineers would be sent to the isthmus to complete the job, and the resignation of John F. Stevens as chief engineer, were received only with increased surprise.

Then came another unexpected announcement to the effect that J. C. S. Blackburn, the Democratic retiring senior Senator from Kentucky, would be made a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

With the resignation of Mr. Stevens, Major George W. Goethals, one of the most capable engineers in the army, who has visited the canal zone and made a thorough study of conditions there, will have charge of the engineer work. As Mr. Stevens was slated to succeed Theodore P. Shonts as chairman of the commission upon the retirement of the latter, at the close of Congress, who will now succeed to the head of the canal board is not yet known. It is generally predicted in official circles that Major Goethals will succeed Theodore P. Shonts at this post.

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Viola Bywaters Takes Stand And Sadly Tells Her Story of Wrong Done By Dead Man

Fair Young Witness Is But a Ghost of Former Self.

Counsel Gently Leads Her Through the Hard Ordeal.

Jury Hears of How She Loved Not Wisely But Too Well.

CULPEPER, Va., Feb. 27.—Although court did not convene until 10 o'clock, Mrs. Bywaters was in the court house long before that, and sat in the judge's room, presenting a sad picture.

Sorrow and suffering was written in each delicate, emaciated feature, and the bright red bath robe which she wore was in pathetic contrast with her looks and mood.

Mrs. Bywaters is wasted, gaunt, and haggard. Her hands have a bloodless appearance, and her big blue eyes have lost their luster. She was carried into court in a large wicker chair. Beside her sat her sister, Mrs. Nellie Gaines. Mrs. Bywaters was interrogated by Attorney Lee.

"State your full name, please."
"Viola Strother Bywaters."
"How old are you?"
"I was twenty-three last November."

"Where were you educated?"
"At the Episcopal Female Institute."
"Has this country been your home always?"
"Yes, sir. All my life."

Met Bywaters When a Child.
"How old were you when you left school?"
"Eighteen years old."
"How old were you when you first met the man whom you afterward married?"

"I was quite a little girl. I wore short dresses."
"He was your second cousin?"
"He was a relative."
"When did your father die?"
"In February, 1904."

"Prior to that time, what was Mr. Bywaters' deportment toward you?"
"He was like a brother."
"And you were like a sister to him?"
"Yes."

"After your father's death was there any change in his conduct?"
"Yes. He was more attentive and affectionate."

Thought of Him as Brother.
"Were you impressed with the idea that he wanted to be your sweetheart and marry you?"
"Yes."

"How did you regard him?"
"As a brother who would protect our home, like Jim or Phil."
"What has been the attitude of your brothers, Jim and Phil?"
"They have always been sweet, loving, and kind to me, doing everything for my comfort."

"When did you first yield yourself to this man?"
"About four months before my mother's death."
"Tell this jury, my child, how you came to give yourself to him," asked Mr. Lee, tenderly.

Love and Confidence Grew.
"I loved him. I had confidence in him. He said he would love me that much more and be always faithful and true," was the response, as Mrs. Bywaters gazed out of the window with her brows knit.

"When did you discover that your condition was not what it should be?"
"In September, 1905."
"What did you do?"
"I went to Mr. Bywaters and told him and suggested that we get married."

"What did he say?"
"He said I was mistaken, and would not listen to my suggestion of marriage."
"What did he do when you went to him the second time?"
"He suggested an operation."

"What did you say?"
"I protested. I was afraid. I asked him to marry me."

Came to Washington.
"Did you go to Washington?"
"Yes."
"Where did you stay?"
"At the Montrose Hotel."
"Did you see a doctor?"
"Yes."

"Who was he?"
"Dr. Leon."
"Was he kind to you?"
"He was anything but kind."
"How long did he tell you it would be before results?"
"Forty-eight hours."

Continued on Ninth Page.



JAMES A. STROTHER. PHILIP J. STROTHER.
The Brothers on Trial for Murder for the Killing of William F. Bywaters, the Husband of Their Sister.

HARRIMAN WANTS EVERY RAILROAD IN HIS CONTROL

Union Pacific President Finishes Testimony and Kuhn Is Called.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—E. H. Harriman, who late yesterday afternoon revealed his boundless ambition by declaring to the Interstate Commerce Commission that he would buy up the Atchafalpa, Northern Pacific, Great Northern, and nearly everything else in sight, if such were not contrary to law, was again called to the stand at the opening of the session this morning.

It could not be learned whether Stuyvesant Fish will appear before the commission to refute or explain the charges made yesterday. Members of the commission said that Mr. Fish would be given an opportunity to do so if he desired, but that the matter was a private squabble, and one into which the commission had no desire to enter, though it would not deny Mr. Fish the privilege of testifying if he requested it.

Government Attorney Kellogg began proceedings by taking up the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad matter. Mr. Harriman testified that the Union Pacific had purchased the stocks of that company from him personally since July 1, 1905, for \$2,022,550. The witness declined to state the price at which he secured the stock or the time when he did so. He said that he did not consider the road a parallel and competing line with the Union Pacific.

Bought New York Central.
The New York Central stock, purchased by the Union Pacific since July 1 last, Mr. Harriman stated was bought in the open market. He declined to answer the question as to whether any of the directors of the Union Pacific were interested in the particular New York Central shares bought by Union Pacific.

Reverting to the Chicago and Alton deal, Mr. Kellogg asked if that \$22,000,000 said by Mr. Harriman to have been expended on the property since the syndicate acquired it, did not include \$2,740,000 car trust certificates and \$1,000,000 borrowed from Kohn, Loeb & Co. The witness conceded this to be correct, and also that this amount was not derived from the sale of Chicago and Alton securities noted as represented in the \$22,000,000 capitalization.

Fragrant Violets, 25c Per Bunch, at Kramer's, the florist, 316 F st. nw.

PRESIDENT BUSY SHAKING HANDS WITH VISITORS

Official and Social Callers Warmly Greeted at White House.

This was the President's busy day. Handshakers of all kinds, from the country cousin who came with a guide to "look around" to the bride and groom who came coyly in under the wing of a United States Senator, were received; then there were schoolgirls, school teachers, business men, and office seekers by dozens. Among the more important personages who drifted in before noon to see the President were Senators Allison, Cullom, Kittredge, Flint, Penrose, Pettus, Clay, Warner, Piles, Long, La Follette, Dupont, and Burrows; Representatives Scott, Latta, Steiensen, Sherman, Calder, Law, Bennett, Gardner, Hayes, Madden, Otjen, Alexander, French, Martin, Hamilton, and Longworth; Secretary Taft, Delegate Andrews, of New Mexico, and "Prof." Mike Donovan, instructor of the New York Athletic Club, who has given the President more than one lesson in the manly art.

Representative Gardner of Massachusetts conveyed a flock of handsome young women to the White House and told the President they were the graduating class of the Swampscott High School, New York, on May 4. The President said he would not be able to go, but would press a button on the opening date to set the wheels of the exposition turning the right way.

JOHN F. GALVIN DIES OF GENERAL DEBILITY

John F. Galvin, for twenty years an employee of the Government Printing Office, died yesterday at his residence, 52 P street northwest.

Mr. Galvin was one of the expert rulers in Uncle Sam's big print shop, and one of the most efficient workers in that branch of the office. Mr. Galvin was taken ill on the 14th of last December. His death was caused by general debility. He was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., sixty-three years ago, was unmarried, and lived with his sister and niece. He will be buried tomorrow afternoon at Glenwood cemetery.

OMAHA SOCIETY BELLE ELOPES WITH CALIFORNIAN

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.—Miss Inez Everett, daughter of J. O. Everett, head of the Lincoln Sanitarium at Lincoln, who is socially prominent, eloped from that city to Omaha and was married to Sigmund W. Stern, of San Francisco, in Council Bluffs, Iowa, it has just been learned.

THAW PHYSICIAN ON THE STAND; EVELYN EXCUSED

Dr. Bingham Tells of Peculiarities of the Accused After His Return From Europe.

Delmas Informs Court That Defense Will Conclude Its Case by Week's End.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—As Clerk Panny called "Harry K. Thaw to the bar," Daniel O'Reilly, one of Thaw's counsel, whispered to young Mrs. Thaw, and she and another young woman, who had been seated near, immediately arose and left the room.

The reason for this developed a moment later. Jerome explained to the court that he had overlooked a very important line of questioning when cross-examining Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, and, with the consent of Mr. Delmas, the prisoner's wife was recalled to the stand.

Question by Jerome:

Q.—After you returned from Europe, in 1903, did you see your brother Howard?

A.—Yes, at the Navarre.

Q.—Did you tell him in substance that while you were abroad you had been brutally abused by Thaw?

ANGER AND CONTEMPT.

"I did not," she said, with a look of mingled anger and contempt.

Q.—And that you had been compelled at a pistol point to tell the stories again to Thaw?

A.—I did not.

Q.—And that the stories were lies?

A.—I did not tell him that.

Q.—Didn't your brother tell you you ought to have a revolver, and didn't you buy one?

A.—No. He did not.

Q.—Did you give him money to buy a revolver?

A.—I did not.

This ended Mrs. Thaw's cross-examination, and she went to the witness room. Dan O'Reilly explained that Jerome had given his permission to have Mrs. Thaw sit by her side, but that Frank Garvan, his assistant, had said that he (Garvan) didn't like it, and for that reason she was not allowed in the court room.

DR. BINGHAM RECALLED.

Dr. Bingham, Thaw's family physician, was recalled to the stand and was questioned by Mr. Delmas.

Q.—Where did your examination of Harry K. Thaw, on November 16, 1903, take place?

A.—At his mother's house in Pittsburgh.

Q.—Tell just what you observed?

A.—I had known him from boyhood, and he had always been of a buoyant, sanguine temperament. But at that time I found him depressed and dispirited, and eating badly.

Q.—In 1906, after June, while he was in the Tombs, did you see him?

A.—Yes, I saw him on August 17. I saw him, also, on September 10.

Q.—Will you tell the condition in which you found him on August 17, and the conversations you had with him?

A.—He was nervous, not having slept well. He referred to public officials, who, he said, were conspiring against him. He said they wanted to have him sent to an insane institution, so that the true story of the facts of the shooting could not become public.

Q.—Judging from his early childhood, and comparing his condition as you knew him then, with his conduct as you

found him at your later visits, would you say he was, on the latter occasions, rational or irrational?

A.—Irrational.

Thaw Acted Peculiarly.

Q.—What did he say on this visit?

A.—He had entwined newspapers between the bars of his cell to prevent the wind from blowing in. He said, "I will get pneumonia here, unless this heavy wind stops blowing on me. If he was afraid the wind would lead to his death. He asked me if I could tell from examining his pulse whether he was in any danger. I told him his pulse did vary. He said what he had done he was not responsible for; that it was an act of Providence, and that Justice Fitzgerald ordered the witness to speak louder, as even the jurors had complained they could not hear his testimony."

Jerome, objecting to further testimony from Dr. Bingham, said:

"If I find that the brain-storm in this defendant's mind had left him crazy I shall at once say so," he said.

Would Concede Thaw Crazy.

"Do you desire to establish by Dr. Bingham that Mr. Thaw was insane on June 25, 1907?" said Mr. Delmas; "if so, we will concede the fact."

"Mr. Delmas has the good, old-fashioned idea that the district attorney is a quasi-judicial officer," said Jerome. "I am trying to get at the facts in this case."

"That may all be," said Justice Fitzgerald, "but once a witness is produced, the district attorney is bound by the very same rules of evidence as the counsel for the defense. I will sustain the objection."

By Jerome: "I am trying to show that there is not in Thaw's blood that type or form which denotes hereditary insanity; that whatever occurred before the birth of this defendant is not germane to the question."

Mr. Delmas said he intended closing the defense this week, and that he would not require Dr. Bingham to remain in town longer than today.

"Then," said Jerome, "I will have to ask Dr. Bingham to remain here as I intend calling him as my own witness."

"I have a question to ask you doctor," said Jerome. "When you saw Thaw in Pittsburgh, in 1903, did he make any complaint about White?"

"No, sir."

Q.—At the Tombs did you do anything but take his pulse?

A.—I prescribed for him.

Complained of Conspiracy.

Q.—And he dismissed his physicians on another occasion?

A.—Yes, he said a public official and his lawyers were in a conspiracy to prevent him from telling his story; that they intended to railroad him to an asylum.

Q.—Did you notice any delusion not connected with Stanford White?

A.—No.

Q.—Was there anything in his appearance to show exaggerated ego?

A.—He always had a high idea of himself.

Q.—Did you have any discussion with him about this exaggerated ego?

A.—No.

Q.—How long were you with him?

A.—Possibly a half hour at the first visit.

Q.—When Dr. McGuire came by the cell, what did Thaw say about removing the papers from the bars of the cell?

A.—He said the cold air was being forced in—allowed to come in so that he might take pneumonia.

Q.—Except for that idea that the prison authorities were forcing the cold in, was he rational?

A.—That, and the matter of the conspiracy.

Q.—Was it then he began to discuss